Paddy collected in Tumkur District.

Q.—642. Sri T. N. MUDLAGIRI GOWDA (Kunigal).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the quantity of paddy collected talukwar in Tumkur District since November-December;

(*b*) the number of raiyats holding less than two acres of land from whom paddy has been collected and the quantity of paddy collected by them (talukwar information to be kindly given)?

A.—Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home and Industries).—

(*a*) Statement showing the quantity of paddy collected talukwar in Tumkur District since November up to 9th March 1953.

		In pallas.
1.	Tumkur ..	5,416
2.	Kunigal ..	4,260
3.	Gubbi ..	1,313
4.	Tiptur ..	Nil
5.	Chicknaikanahalli	Nil
6.	Turuvekere ..	60
7.	Madhugiri ..	251
8.	Sira ..	541
9.	Pavagada ..	148
10.	Koratagere ..	178
	Total ..	12,167

(*b*) Since the procurement this year is based upon the average of the surpluses demanded and surrendered during the previous years, less 10 per cent of such average, information in the form asked for is not readily available.

Famine in Gubbi Taluk.

Q.—659. Sri C. M. ANNAYYAPPA (Gubbi).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether the fact that Gubbi Taluk has been affected with famine has come to their notice;

(*b*) the amount allotted by the Government to this taluk for famine relief measures;

(*c*) whether Government have resolved to supply adequate quantity of foodgrains for the remaining eight months and also to provide for relief works to that place; the probable amount that may be provided?

A.—Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue and Public Works).—

(*a*) It is noticed that Gubbi Taluk has been affected by distress conditions.

(*b*) Amounts allotted to Gubbi Taluk for 1952-53:—

	Rs.
Distress Relief Works ..	18,500
Fodder (incidentals) ..	2,400
Assam Relief Fund ..	800

(*c*) It is proposed to supply adequate foodgrains and to continue relief work in accordance with the needs of the situation from time to time.

The probable amount that may be allotted depends upon the Budget grants under 54.—Famine Relief Grants.

DISQUALIFICATION ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN INCURRED BY SRI T. SIDDALINGAIYA.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri B. V. Narayana Reddy has written to me raising a question of disqualification of an Hon'ble Member of this House, Sri T. Siddalingaiya, under Article 192 of the Constitution. Sri Narayana Reddy's reference is as follows:—

"Under Article 192 (1) of the Constitution, I hereby raise the question that Sri T. Siddalingaiya has become disqualified for being a member of the Legislative Assembly under Article 191 (1) (*e*) read with section 7 (*d*) of the Representation of the People Act (Act XLIII of 1951) by reason of the fact that he has a share and an interest in the contract for the transportation of

(MR. SPEAKER.)

copper wire placed by the Government of Mysore with the firm known as 'Messrs. Shankar & Co.', of which the undivided Hindu family of Sri T. Siddalingaiya is a partner in business.

"I request that you will be pleased to refer this question for the decision of the Rajpramukh.

(Sd.) B. V. Narayana Reddy".

Article 192 of the Constitution states :—

"(1) If any question arises as to whether a member of a House of the Legislature of a State has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1) of article 191, the question shall be referred for the decision of the Governor and his decision shall be final.

(2) Before giving any decision on any such question, the Governor shall obtain the opinion of the Election Commission and shall act according to such opinion."

Among the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1) of article 191 referred to in article 192, just now read out, item (*e*) is to the effect that a person shall be disqualified for being chosen as and for being a member of a Legislative Assembly if he is so disqualified by or under any law made by Parliament. Section 7 (*d*) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, to which Sri Narayana Reddy invites attention is to the effect that a person shall be disqualified for being chosen as and for being a member of the Legislative Assembly if "whether by himself or by any person or body of persons in trust for him or for his benefit or on his account he has any share or interest in a contract for the supply of goods to or for the execution of any works or the performance of any services undertaken by the appropriate Government."

Section 8 of the same Act provides for certain savings, particularly clauses (*c*) and (*d*), which refer to clause (*d*) of section 7, and section 9 clarifies the position of a member of a Hindu undivided family.

From the provisions of law I have referred to, if Sri T. Siddalingaiya has such a share or interest as come under section 7 (*d*) of the Representation of the People Act, he would become disqualified under article 191, and article 192 would apply. But while these provisions of law refer to the question of disqualification, the procedure to be followed when such a question arises is not set out anywhere. Two things are clear. Firstly, that obviously baseless and frivolous allegations of disqualification should not automatically get referred to the decision of the Rajpramukh. On the other hand, where a question of disqualification is not free from doubt and such a question is raised in the House, a reference for the decision of the Rajpramukh should not be shut out. I, therefore, propose to adopt the following procedure :—

In a case like the present one where a question is raised in the House by a reference and where the reference itself does not indicate that the question is either baseless or frivolous, the member in regard to whose presence objection is taken will be asked whether he accepts the position that he is subject to disqualification. If he admits the position, I shall have to ask him on his own admission to quit the Chamber forthwith. If, however, the member contests the objection, I shall fix a date on which each side will state its position briefly and I shall then decide on a *prima facie* examination of the facts presented to the House whether a case for referring the question of disqualification to the Rajpramukh arises or not. In the present case, therefore, I call upon Sri T. Siddalingaiya to tell me whether he accepts that he has incurred such disqualification as is referred to in the notice I have read out to the House.

Sri T. SIDDALINGAIYA (Doddballapur).—I am not subject to any disqualification.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now that the Hon'ble Member does not admit that

he is disqualified, I request Sri B. V. Narayana Reddy and Sri T. Siddalingaiya to state what they have to say on this question, after question hour on the 2nd April 1953.

I must, however, make it clear that whatever course I may adopt in disposing of this point, the provisions of article 193 of the Constitution make it very clear that the member concerned sits or votes at his own risk and the proceeding in the House or any opinion expressed by the Chair or action taken by me will afford no protection of any kind whatever to the member from the penalty that may flow from the provisions of the Constitution and the decision taken by the Rajpramukh under article 192.

1 P.M.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Sir, on the 2nd April, can we have the Session in the morning, so that in the afternoon we may go to our places?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I will state it after lunch interval.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.

BILLS PASSED IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home and Industries).—On behalf of my colleague, the Minister for Law and Education, I beg to lay on the Table of the House the following Bills passed in the Legislative Council:

(1) The Mysore House Rent and Accommodation Control (Amendment) Bill, 1953.
(2) The Mysore General Clauses (Amendment) Bill, 1953.
(3) The Mysore Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1953.
(4) The Motor Vehicles (Mysore (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

The SPEAKER.—The Minister for ome and Industries may move the olice (Amendment) Bill.

MYSORE POLICE (AMENDMENT BILL, 1953.

Motion to consider.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home and Industries).—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Mysore Police (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration."

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು Statement of Objects and Reasons ನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶದವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಂಥ ಕಾನೂನು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಸದಾದರೂ ಬಾಕಿ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ, ಅದನ್ನನುಸರಿಸಿ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶದಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ನಭೆಯಮುಂದೆ ತಂದಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾದರೂ ಇಷ್ಟೆ: ಈ ಹೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಲೌಡ್‌ಸ್ಪೀಕರ್ ಅಥವಾ ಧ್ವನಿವರ್ಧಕ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ, ಅದರಿಂದ ಏನಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದರೆ, ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಶಾಂತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯೋಣ, ಅಥವಾ ವಿಶ್ರಾಂತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯೋಣ ಎಂದರೆ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಗೀಡಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಲೌಡ್ ಸ್ಪೀಕರು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕವಿಗೆ ಹತ್ತಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಜೀವನವಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಅನೇಕರು ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸದೇಯಿದ್ದರೆ ನರಗಳ ದೌರ್ಬಲ್ಯ ಕೂಡ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಅನೇಕಜನ ಅವರ ಸಂಕಟಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನುಮಾರು ಹದಿನೈದು ದಿನಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಹನ್ನೊಂದು ಗಂಟೆಯಲ್ಲ ಒಬ್ಬ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ನನಗೆ ಫೋರ್ಕ್ ಮಾಡಿದ. ಏನೆಂದು ವಿಚಾರಿಸಲು, 'ನಾನು ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೇಜು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ, ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ, ಈ ಲೌಡ್‌ಸ್ಪೀಕರುಗಳಿಂದ ನನಗೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಲಾಲ್‌ಬಾಗ್ ಗೇಟಿನ್ನಾದರೂ ತೆಗೆಸಿಕೊಡಿ, ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾನು ಓದುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಪಾನುವಾದದಿದ್ದರೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ನನ್ನ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೇ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಟಕಬಾಗಿಲು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಕವಿಗೆ ಹತ್ತಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡರೂ ಓದುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಆತ ತನ್ನ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ. ಈ ಹೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವನ ಎಲ್ಲನೋಡಲು, ಸಿನಿಮಾಗಳು, ಹೋಟೆಲುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಐದು ಗಂಟೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಹಾಸಿಗೆಯಿಂದ ಜನ ಎದ್ದಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಆಗಲೇ ಈ dead music ಪುರು ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅನೇಕರು ತೊಂದರೆ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಧವಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಫೋನ್ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕುವುದು, ಅನೇಕ ವಿಧವಾದ ಶಬ್ದಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹತೋಟಿಮಾಡಿ ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಿದ್ದರೆ, ದೊಡ್ಡದೊಡ್ಡ ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ವಾಸಮಾಡುವುದೇ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಮನ್ನಣೆಯಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.